

Showing the Most Desirable Home  
for a Man of Peculiar Ideas  
to Inhabit.

**A LITTLE "OFF."**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDA  
SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE  
COUNTRY

The Accommodations of the Differ  
States for the Halted of the  
Cracked and Crazy.

Showing the Most Desirable Conso  
for a Man of F. enlar Ideas  
to Inhabit.

St. Louis May 31.—At the even  
session of the superintendents of ins  
anytime last night papers eulogistic  
on a member of the association, w  
have died during the year, were

Dr. McParland, of the Jacksonville, Ill., academy read a very interesting paper reviewing thirty years' experience with insanity. Quite a number of reports were made by the various members of the various states, the progress they have made, the number of patients, etc., during the year.

In New York there are six asylums capable of accommodating 2,500 insane persons, but only 1,500 are there. Of some of them, which will increase to total capacity to 3,500. There are nearly 7,000 insane persons in the state. Dr. McParland superintending the asylum for insane criminals at Auburn. A very interesting account of the treatment of persons in this class, and offered various suggestions.

In Virginia, appropriations for the past year were made to enlarge the eastern and western asylums, and to fix up an asylum for colored patients.

In West Virginia, the asylum was overcrowded, and the legislature has refused to make an appropriation for extending the building.

In North Carolina the asylums were doing well, but were overcrowded, as the building in course of construction at Morganton was progressing but slowly, on account of inadequate appropriations.

In Georgia, the state asylum has been greatly improved and enlarged.

and was doing well, although the mortality was large, owing to the fact that under the law all classes of patients were mixed, and many were there to die.

In Mississippi and Alabama matters were progressing satisfactorily. In the former state there were 350 patients in the asylum, and an average of 900 patients to every 2,000 inhabitants in the state.

In Texas they were cramped for room, and the legislature had made but small appropriations. The total number of insane in that state was 1,000.

Tennessee two asylums had been begun, but hard times had compelled the suspension of the work. The Nashville asylum, however, was one of the best managed in the south.

Kentucky by three asylums, and

appointed and out of about 1,400 insane in the state, 1,250 are provided for and none of the asylums are burdened with pecuniary or other embarrassments. The convict insane and bordering on the insane are provided for in the state prison.

In Michigan a satisfactory condition of things are reported. One asylum has 600 patients, and a new one, nearly completed, will accommodate as many more.

In Illinois there was present a satisfactory condition for 1,850 insane. A new asylum is being built, and the one at Jacksonville being enlarged. When these improvements are finished there will be provision for fully 2,500 patients.

Reports from several other states were made, all of which were favorable.

—Lester M. Smith, D.D., Secretary.

tendents of insane asylums continuous attendance at their sessions to-day. Dr. Eugene Grison, of Raleigh, N.C., read a paper on mechanical protection for violent insane, which was a reply to a charge made by John A. Buckley, on the mission of a survey in England, to the superintendents of American institutions for the "insane, published in the London Lancet. Dr. Grison handled Dr. Buckley without gloves, and stated that his charge was without cause, but that he had struck upon the truth.

The paper was well received by the members of the convention, and he was thanked for his able vindication of the American asylum.

Last afternoon a public and very conspicuous celebration, by Dr. Bandoudin of St. Louis, was read, and attracted

marked attention, after which the collection was adjourned, and paid a visit to the Vincent de Paul, in this city.

Last evening Dr. McFarland, of the Jacksonville, Ill., asylum, was married in the presence of the convention to Miss Abby K. or, daughter of Isaac H. Knox, president of the National Soldiers' Home, East St. Louis.

**GLADIATOR BLINDTOWN.**

He Addresses 50,000 People at Birmingham, and Censures the Government.

BIRMINGHAM, May 31.—Gladiator has arrived here. He was received with great ovation, and business was suspended. At a meeting in the evening, 50,000 persons being present, he read two addresses, which are

considered an attack on the Turkish government, but contained the same accusation as on former occasions, and he justified the popular agitation because the government pursued a wrong policy and was always ready to the policy of supporting Turkey if the popular pressure was withdrawn and declared the country entirely allied with the liberal party. He then announced the fact they should consider parliament to disprove it.

At the conclusion of Gladstone's speech resolutions were unanimously passed, amid great enthusiasm, declaring that the Government's policy could be for England to use her influence, in conjunction with the united authority of the great powers, to extract from Turkey essential guarantees.

against the treatment and oppression  
of the Christians.

**CHEAP PRINTING**

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

— — — — —

**THE**

**CONSTITUTION**

**STEAM**

**PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT**

**Prices to Falt the Time**

**BOOK WORK**

**EARLY AND PROMPTLY DELIVERED**











**Wm**

38 and 42 Marietta Street,  
ATLANTA, GA.

**CARPETS,**  
Oil Cloths, Matting,  
Curtains, Wall Paper,  
AND  
GENERAL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The great advance in value of three weeks ago has been lost, and the grain which at one time was selling at 100 cents per bushel, is now sold at 75 cents per bushel, although the market was 20 cents that day was only \$1.35.

**Chas. Foy**  
St. Louis Republican.

The great advance in value of three weeks ago has been lost, and the grain which at one time was selling at 100 cents per bushel, is now sold at 75 cents per bushel, although the market was 20 cents that day was only \$1.35.

to the more reasonable price of \$1.63 and  
back at that. Here is a decline of 60 cents per  
barrel, and if we take the view that this is to be  
the end of the matter, it means a loss of \$1.80  
per barrel, an enormous one to sustained by the country's  
oilmen. Just this is what there has now been no  
chance to show. What is as high now as it  
was some time ago, and it will ought to be so  
every day since. The advance to \$3 was not the  
ultimate result of a legitimate cause; there was  
no scarcity, present or prospective, and no great  
need for oil, and it was not until the market  
fell below the level of \$2.50 that the government  
sent this device o specimens—a purely artificial  
device which could not be maintained in the pres-  
ence of an abundant growing crop, the harvesting  
of which has already begun in the southern  
states, and which will be uninterrupted pro-  
ductively for three months. No farmer was benefited  
by the forced advance in price; the wheat crop  
of last year had been sold at a profit, and the  
farmers, and even a genuine profiteer in the  
name market would not have brought any advantage  
from them. It had one notable effect that was  
undesirable, though agreeable—it caused the retail price  
of flour to go from \$8.50 to \$11.50 per barrel;  
and all persons, rich and poor alike, who were  
under the necessity of buying flour during the  
winter had to pay the increase—not because of  
any scarcity of wheat, but because the

SALT—Virginia, 40¢; Liverpool, \$1 40.  
SUGAR—Cuba, 10¢; Java, 11¢.  
NAIUS—13rd, 40¢, 17 1/2.  
LEATHER—flemish sole 23¢; white oak  
\$2.00; Georgia upper 22¢; hick 21¢.  
HIDE—In active demand, fat 13¢@14; dry  
salt 10¢@11; wet salt 7 1/2¢; green 5.  
RAGGONIA—Domestic, 24¢; B. Baynes 3 1/2¢.  
IRON TIES.—  
POWDER—Blasting 3¢; rifle 3¢ 4d.

FAMILY MARKETING

Prices remained unchanged in the retail family  
markets to-day. Transactions seemed un-  
usually quiet in the city, the trade being apparently at low  
ebb.

FISH—None.

Fruit

LEMONS—10 cents 9¢ d c  
APPLIES—7.43¢ @ 9¢ peck.  
ORANGES—10 to 5¢ each.  
CALIFORNIA PEACHES—10¢ doz.

mills to grind a profit. And this suggests the question whether a speculative advance in bread-

nuff is ever desirable. The number of persons  
 who consume bread is greater than the number  
 who produce it; all eat bread, but not all  
 produce it. It is advantageous to the producer  
 of wheat and to the dealer in it that the price  
 should be high, it is equally advantageous to the  
 consumer that it should be low. An advance,  
 however, would benefit one person at the ex-  
 pense of another. It is an operation that cannot be  
 considered advantageous to a country. No land was  
 ever injured by cheap food; it is a blessing  
 which every land constantly strives for. Cheap  
 food means health and contentment for the  
 people, who cease food brings with it privation,  
 suffering, bewilder and discontent. It may be  
 very pleasant for speculators to buy wheat at  
 \$1.50 and sell it at \$4, but it is equally as dis-  
 pleasant for hundreds of thousands of poor  
 people to have to pay at the price of \$11 a barrel  
 for flour that ought to be sold for \$7.

**Atta in Cotton Market.**  
Cotton quiet at 95c.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 19.**—Wheat, corn and other grain markets were quiet today. The following quotations are for the week ending Sept. 18: **Wheat**—No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 2 hard, 94c; No. 3 hard, 93c; No. 1 soft, 92c; No. 2 soft, 91c; No. 3 soft, 90c. **Corn**—No. 1 yellow, 85c; No. 2 yellow, 84c; No. 3 yellow, 83c; No. 1 white, 86c; No. 2 white, 85c; No. 3 white, 84c. **Oats**—No. 1 white, 75c; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 3 white, 73c; No. 1 red, 76c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 3 red, 74c. **Rye**—No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 79c; No. 3, 78c. **Buckwheat**—No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 69c; No. 3, 68c. **Sorghum**—No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 64c; No. 3, 63c. **Millet**—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 58c. **Barley**—No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 64c; No. 3, 63c. **Flour**—No. 1, 100c; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 98c. **Meal**—No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 53c. **Starch**—No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 43c. **Lint**—No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 33c. **Seed**—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 23c. **Hay**—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c. **Straw**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Wool**—No. 1, 100c; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 98c. **Grease**—No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 48c. **Oil**—No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28c. **Sugar**—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c. **Coffee**—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 23c. **Tea**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Spice**—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c. **Beans**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Lentils**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Pulses**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Peas**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Chickpeas**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Mung Beans**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Urad Beans**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Soybeans**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Almonds**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Pistachios**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Cashews**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Walnuts**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Macadamia Nuts**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Peanut Nuts**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Coconut Nuts**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Other Nuts**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Seeds**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Grains**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Legumes**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. **Other**—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c.

[illegible][illegible]

supply is large Eggs stand ready at 11c, is a full market and active demand.

1909-1911 cents.

BUTTER—Clover 18 3/4; common 10@15 1/4; 10c 15 1/4.

EGGS—Spring chickens 15 1/2; geese none; ducks 18.

MEAT—A. Market weak at 20c.

CATHERS—saw, none in market.

LIVE FRUIT—No pips have to market; apples stock; prices nominal.

**LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

Cattle and light horn 5 1/2c; show 5 1/2c; com 5 1/2c; extra cattle 5 1/2c; North Georgia cattle 5 1/2c; extra cattle 5 1/2c.

WHEAT—No market. Strong high unchanged. A risky quiet at 21 1/2. Sugar in good demand at 12.

---

### Libel for Divorce.

Chas. Geer vs. Caroline Geer—Divorce a Felion Superior Court.

It appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff that Caroline Geer, the defendant in the above entitled cause, is a resident of the Pelton county, and it being represented to the Court that she is a married woman, the Court ordered that the issue, and defendant be cited to defend the cause; ordered, that a notice be published in the Georgia Union; that a notice be published by the plaintiff in the Atlanta Constitution as the law requires, and defendant answer and stand a default. April 18, 1911.

W. H. HANCOCK, Plaintiff.  
J. M. HANCOCK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[illegible][illegible]